

Try Times-Dispatch Want Ads to Sell Anything

The Times-Dispatch

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KING JACK FROST OUTWITS WITTE

His Arctic Highness Nips Bloodshed in the Bud.

DRIVES STRIKERS INTO THE HOUSES

Tempest of Snow Clears Streets of St. Petersburg of Turbulent Elements and Accomplishes More for Humanity Than Cossacks.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15, 12:37 A. M.—A fierce northeast blizzard and snow which blew down on St. Petersburg to-night prevented bloodshed in the Russian capital. The blizzard, by forcing the strikers to remain indoors, did more to preserve order than all the Cossack cavalry patrolling the streets. Heavy military reserves are stationed in all the industrial districts, but up to midnight there was no rioting. There were rumors of collisions in various parts of the city, but on investigation they turned out to be false.

The local democrats had an impressive response on the part of all organizations of workers to their summons for a general political strike to demonstrate their solidarity with the struggle of their Polish comrades for autonomy, and to protest against the execution of the mutinous sailors. The strikers, however, were not so easily won over. The men walked out of all the big mills and factories, and the employees of the Baltic and Warsaw Railroads, the printers and other classes of workers struck, but the strikers in the center of the city were not so easily won over. Troops to the charge of the strikers, but the strikers were not so easily won over. Troops to the charge of the strikers, but the strikers were not so easily won over.

Believe Strike Too Hasty.

No dispatches arrived from the interior, however, to show that the workers in other cities are responsive to the demand for co-operation and discussion has broken out among the leaders, some of whom believe the strike to be hasty and ill-considered, and who say that if it does not succeed, the result will be loss of prestige. At meetings to announce tomorrow that the strike was only intended as a demonstration, but the radicals, who seem to be to keep up the revolution, where the strike is to be a permanent agitation at all hazards, refused to listen to such counsels. They insisted that it was vitally necessary for the success of their propaganda among the army and the navy that they should get credit for saving the lives of the mutineers and that if they could force the government to provide for the strikers, they would have it by the throat. At strike headquarters to-night reports were being received and the strikers refused to admit that the question of abandoning the strike had yet been raised.

Population Panicky.

The situation has caused a renewal of the panic feeling among the inhabitants whose nerves were already shattered by the events of the last night, and hundreds of persons who have just returned are again leaving for Finland. The foreign residents are becoming more and more alarmed, and many of them are hastily preparing to go abroad for the winter.

In case the Finnish socialists should join their Russian comrades and tie up the Finnish Railroad, the only escape would be by water, and the freezing of the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic would close the last exit. The foreign embassies share the public alarm and the British embassy is advising the immediate removal of women and children.

Powers to Interfere?

There are all sorts of wild rumors about interference by the foreign powers in circulation, and the Bourse Gazette prints a report that all the great powers have joined in a notification to Russia that they intend to interfere and prevent any attempt to close the last exit. This is as false as the story circulated that Mr. Biddie, the American charge d'affaires, has telegraphed for a warship and that the cruiser Minneapolis was now proceeding hither. The American embassy has not asked for a warship, and has not been advised by the State Department that one is coming.

MAY DECLARE MARTIAL LAW IN ST. PETERSBURG

Count Witte and his cabinet were in session throughout the afternoon and evening, discussing the situation, and a number of prominent Liberals were called in for consultation. Grand Duke Nicholas was present part of the time.

The possibility that the government might be compelled, if the situation grew worse, to declare martial law in St. Petersburg was considered, but as far as can be learned no definite decision in this matter was reached. While the length of the strike is expected to back up the strikers, the workers are undoubtedly alienating much public sympathy by their recklessness. Many Liberals openly declare that the strike is a tactical blunder, which may prove disastrous, but their temperate counsel is rejected.

M. Hessen, editor of the Pravda, and one of the staunchest of the Liberals, and who was one of the famous delegation that tried to prevent bloodshed January 23d, and later was arrested and lodged in the St. Petersburg fortress, while clinging as usual to his belief in the political solution of Russia can be worked out through the Emperor's manifest of October 30th, when the Douma meets, but openly expresses the fear that the strike will run all by strengthening the reactionary forces.

In government circles it is recognized that the situation in Poland requires a skillful hand at the helm. Governor-General Skonin probably will be replaced by a man of Count Witte's choice. The name of General Minsky is mentioned in

(Continued on Second Page.)

PINE AND LUMBER ASSN'S MERGED

Company to Control the Lumber Industry in Four States.

COMBINED CAPITAL IS \$20,000,000

At Joint Meeting in Columbia, S. C., the North Carolina Pine Assn. and South Carolina Lumber Assn. Agree to Consolidate Interests.

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 15.—At the joint meeting of the North Carolina Pine Association and the South Carolina Lumber Association held here to-day, the two bodies as heretofore arranged were merged into the former. The new association will practically control the lumber industry in the two Carolinas, Virginia and a part of Maryland. Its combined capital will represent \$20,000,000, and its annual output will amount to about one billion feet of lumber.

E. C. Fosburgh, of Norfolk, Va., was elected president.

These vice-presidents were chosen: South Carolina, D. T. McKethan, Lumber; North Carolina, John A. Wilkinson, Behaven; Virginia, R. J. Camp, of Norfolk.

After discussion it was decided to accept the price list of the South Carolina association, on long leaf pine. The association also discussed methods of expediting transportation.

At the afternoon session an address was made by Edward A. Braniff, of the forest service, on "The Determination of Timber Values."

Between eighty and ninety delegates were present at the sessions, and the meeting was concluded with a banquet in Craven Hall to-night.

PARAMOUNT REGRETS OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, November 15.—There are two great regrets in my life. One that I have not yet lifted the America's cup, and the other that I have not been married, secretly or otherwise. It is Sir Thomas Lipton's reply to the statement published in the United States that a year ago he was secretly wedded to a Scotch girl. Sir Thomas received cable inquiries from New York on the subject.

CRUISER CHARLESTON ON SHAKEDOWN CRUISE

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The Navy Department has ordered the cruiser Charleston, recently commissioned, to proceed to sea from Norfolk for a shakedown cruise outside the Virginia Capes. The Charleston will be kept in wireless communication with the coast during her time at sea. Subsequent to the practice cruise the Charleston will go to Charleston, S. C., to receive a silver service to be presented by that city.

MISS ALICE IS GUEST OF HER GRANDMOTHER

(By Associated Press.)

BROOKLINE, MASS., November 15.—Miss Alice Roosevelt is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. George C. Lee, at Chestnut Hill, having come here from New York. It is understood that as a result of her long journey in the Far East, Miss Roosevelt is considerably fatigued and she will remain here until thoroughly rested.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST DELEGATE ANDREWS

(By Associated Press.)

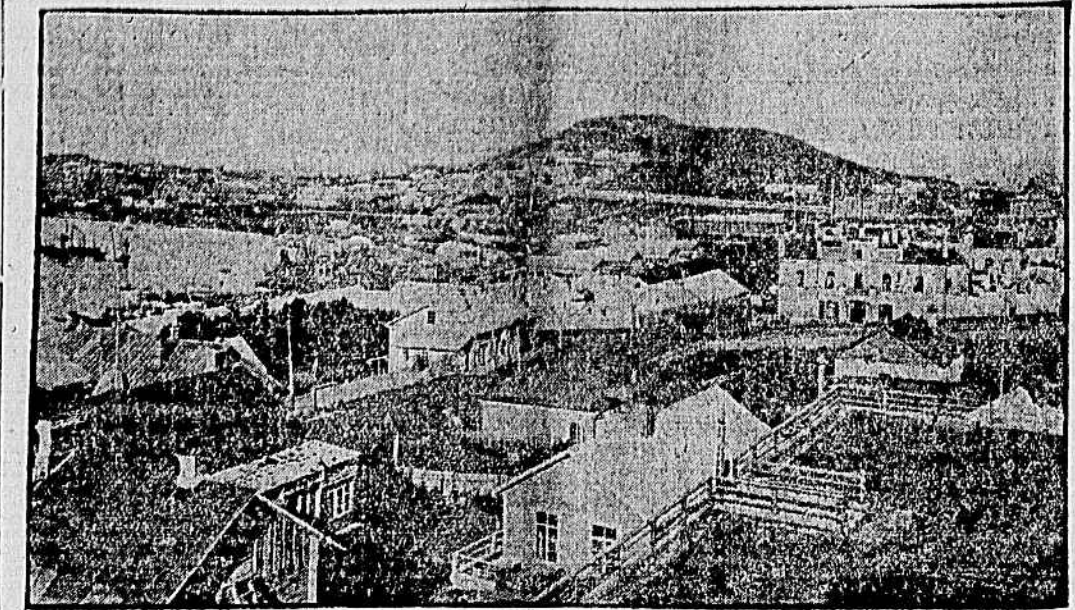
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 15.—Another suit for a sum aggregating \$90,000 was entered to-day by Receiver John E. Cunningham, of the Enterprise National Bank, against William H. Andrews, the former well known State politician and at present territorial delegate from New Mexico. The suit is on four notes in the defunct bank aggregating \$91,638.17.

SPLENDID VIEW OF SOUTH'S FUTURE

Former Comptroller Eckels Predicts Great Growth of Factories.

(By Associated Press.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 15.—President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, accompanied by a large party of railroad officials and eastern business men, were the guests of the Manufacturers and Producers Association of this city to-night. President Spencer made a short speech, and other members of the party made speeches in a happy vein. The closing talk was one made by James A. Beikels, comptroller of the currency under President Cleveland. He congratulated the South on its future, and remarked that in a few years it would have Pennsylvania's iron and steel industry, and the looms of New England would be moved to Southern States. He maintained that such a step would be best for all, that New England and Pennsylvania would find other industries unprofitable and find other employment. President Spencer's party returns to the East to-morrow.



THE CITY OF VLADIVOSTOK. Good View of the City, Where Little Property has Escaped the Mob's Torch.

FORGOT ORDERS; 8 MEN SHATTERED

Terrific Explosion Forces Timber Out of Mine Like Sky-rockets.

WORKED WITH SAFETY LAMPS

Latter Couldn't Ignite Gas, and It is Thought Miner's Torch Was Lighted.

(By Associated Press.)

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., November 15.—Undoubtedly killed and probably blown to pieces, seven men are lying in the depths of the new shaft of the Bransell Coal Company on the outskirts of Bentleyville, while another outside the mine is dead, as the result of the gas explosion to-day.

The Bransell Coal Company has been sinking the new shafts in since last summer. Two weeks ago, it was learned that a pocket of gas had formed in the bottom of the mine, which is 185 feet deep. Orders were given for all the men to work with safety lamps and this had been done. Three shifts of men were employed by Contractor and General Superintendent Busco. Late to-day, Day Boss Fraught, and his six men, without thought of danger, stepped into the cage and descended into the mine. They were building a concrete water ring or ditch fifty feet down the shaft in order to catch dripping water. About five minutes after the men descended, a terrific explosion occurred which blew huge pieces of timber out of the mine like skyrockets as high as 150 feet in the air. The tipples and all the mine rigging were torn down and debris scattered in heaps all around. A shovel which lay at the top of the shaft was hurled with such violence that it sank four inches into a plank.

It is believed the men were instantly killed and fell to the bottom of the shaft. John McCary, on the outside, was killed by the falling tipples, and others were seriously, though not fatally hurt. Mine Inspector Lonell gave as his opinion that the explosion was caused by fire darning. But as it would have been practically impossible for safety lamps in working order to ignite the gas, there must have been some kind of open light used. An ordinary miner's torch, badly battered, which was found near the mouth of the shaft, tends to indicate that some one disobeyed orders and carried a lighted torch into the shaft.

CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS BOUND FOR CONSTAT

(By Associated Press.)

LISBON, November 15.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis sailed to-day on a voyage to Constat. It is the present intention to call at Brest, France.

JOCKEY CLUB OPENS AT BENNING TO-DAY

(By Associated Press.)

BENNING, D. C., November 15.—The autumn season of the Washington Jockey Club will be inaugurated to-morrow at the Benning track. Many of the most prominent jockeys in the country will be represented, and a big contingent of horses from New York and Baltimore tracks has arrived. The track is in perfect condition. The meeting will last fifteen days. To-morrow's card will include an open handicap, the Columbus handicap, a seven-eighths of a mile event, for which fifteen horses have been entered to start. There will also be a steeplechase for three-year-olds.

CAMERON RUN HUNT CONSPICUOUS AT SHOW

Riders in Hunting Costumes Drew Much Attention in New York.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 15.—The picturesque feature of the Horse Show, so far, was when the finals in the Cameron Run Hunt, of the Virginia, was held this afternoon. This called for hunters to be riding in hunting costumes. Three jumps were made, two of fences and one the new "stone wall." All the riders were the hunting costumes of various hunt clubs, among them the Cameron Run Hunt, of Virginia. The first prize was carried off by Imp. Wildflower, owned by Charles B. Mather, of Philadelphia, and ridden by Hubert Mather.

What is probably the chief event interesting society for the week was the contest for four-in-hand, ten of them showing. The leading whips in the country drove, including Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, of Chicago; Frank Winterbottom and Maurice Howlett. The final contest was between Vanderbilt and Moore, the latter winning.

LABOR LEADERS SUPPORT EXPO.

Federation Endorses Jamestown Ter-Centennial Because Union Workmen Are Employed.

MATTERS RECOMMENDED

Delegates Urge the Establishment of Government Savings Banks.

GOVERNOR MONTAGUE HAS GONE TO LEXINGTON

Governor Montague left the city last night for Lexington, and before going he said the object of his visit was a conference with General Scott Shipp, superintendent of the V. M. I.

While the Governor did not make such an announcement, yet it is fairly certain that he proposed a conference with General Shipp will have reference to the troubles at the V. M. I., and the Governor will no doubt try to get at the true inwardness of the situation with a view to having matters properly remedied.

The Governor went over the Norfolk and Western last night by way of Lynchburg, and reached Lexington at 8 o'clock this morning. He will return to the city to-night.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday, fair; fresh southwest winds.

North Carolina—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday, fair; fresh southwest winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was clear and cold. Range of the thermometer: 9 A. M. 41; 12 M. 43; 3 P. M. 45; 6 P. M. 47; 9 P. M. 49; 12 midnight 48; (Average) 45.2 5-6.

Highest temperature yesterday 50. Lowest temperature yesterday 21. Mean temperature yesterday 43. Normal temperature yesterday 49. Departure from normal temperature 14.

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M. 35; 12 M. 37; 3 P. M. 41; 6 P. M. 43; 9 P. M. 45; 12 midnight 43; (Average) 40.4 3-5.

Conditions in Important Cities.

(At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.)

Place.	Ther.	High.	Weather.
Ashville, N. C.	44	48	Cloudy
Augusta	51	56	Clear
Baltimore	44	48	Clear
Charlotte	44	48	Clear
Charleston	44	48	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	40	44	Rain
Cincinnati, O.	40	44	Rain
Cleveland	40	44	Rain
Detroit	40	44	Rain
Hartford, Conn.	40	44	Rain
Memphis	40	44	Clear
Mobile	40	44	Clear
Norfolk	40	44	Clear
Pittsburg	40	44	Clear
Portland	40	44	Clear
Wilmington	40	44	Clear

Miniature Almanac

November 16, 1905.

Sun rises 6:31; HIGH TIDE 1:02.

Sun sets 4:58; Morning 7:12.

Moon rises 8:30; Evening 7:30.

RICHMOND WILL BID FOR COLLEGE

Woman's College Will Not Be Allowed to Go Without Struggle.

MUCH HAS BEEN DONE

Baptist Ministers, Speaking for Congregations, Have Promised Co-operation.

Dr. R. H. Pitt, president of the Baptist Education Commission, was seen last evening at the editorial rooms of the Religious Herald by a representative of The Times-Dispatch and was asked if he had anything to add to the article in The Times-Dispatch of Tuesday, concerning Richmond and the new woman's college.

"I am extremely busy," replied the editor, "getting everything in shape for the journey to the General Association, but am not unwilling to make a few additions to the clever article to which you allude. First of all, let me say that I am not the author of that article, and do not know who is. My first knowledge of it was gained from The Times-Dispatch of Tuesday. It would hardly be necessary for me to make this disclaimer, but for the fact that quite a number of my friends seem to think that I had some sort of responsibility for it."

Some Possible Errors.

"Are not the statements of the article accurate?" asked Dr. Pitt.

"If they are," responded Dr. Pitt, "the writer has information which has never come to me either privately or officially. For example the statement that Lynchburg has \$100,000 to offer for the proposed school is entirely new to me. Certainly no such offer has been made to the commission, which has the matter in hand, nor have we had any communication from Lynchburg on the subject. Of course, it may be true that the enterprising Hill City has some surplus money, and may have succeeded in keeping it entirely from the knowledge of those most concerned. That is possible, but so far as I can judge, hardly probable."

"Is that the only statement which you regard as inaccurate?"

"Please understand that all that I say about the alleged Lynchburg offer is that I know nothing of it, and that nothing has come to the commission about it. Your informant may know facts of which I am ignorant. I learned, too, for the first time that Bristol, which, as you know, is near the Tennessee line, would make a contest for the Central College. That, too, may be true, but I at any rate am ignorant of it, and nothing of the kind has ever been hinted to the commission. It is by no means certain that Charlottesville

(Continued on Third Page.)

COMMITTEE STANDS FOR RECIPROCITY

Will Not Grant Privileges to the Country People Who Fight Annexation.

Appropos the great fight now going on here over annexation, the Committee on Streets took an interesting stand last night regarding the granting of city privileges to residents of the county.

When the contest was in its incipency, the Committee on Streets and Water granted a great many requests for water connections by county people with the city's pipes and mains, with the proviso that the applicants and beneficiaries should not oppose the scheme of annexation.

A similar request was before the Street Committee last night, and it was rejected. Mr. Minor calling attention to the fact, that the city attorney had said nearly all the people in the outlying sections are opposing annexation.

The committee made short work of the petition, practically laying down the law that no more city privileges would be granted county people so long as they persist in setting stumbling blocks in the way of annexation.

There are a large number of new houses going up just without the city limits, especially in the West End, but it looks now as if the owners will have a hard time getting city improvements and conveniences.

TAFI TO SUPERVISE PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

War Secretary Says He Has No Intention of Quitting.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Secretary Taft made it clear to-day that he had no intention of relinquishing supervision of Philippine affairs. During his temporary absence in Panama it was reported that matters relating to the Philippines were to be transferred to the State Department, and hereafter be under the direction of Secretary Root.

"That story," said Secretary Taft, originated in the mind of the man who wrote it. There is absolutely no foundation for it whatever."

The secretary returned to Washington to-day from Panama.

MINOR FOOT-BALL TEAM DEFEATS THE INDIANS

(By Associated Press.)

CLEVELAND, O., November 15.—The Massillon Tigers foot-ball team, of Massillon, O., defeated the Carlisle Indian team here to-day in the presence of 3,000 spectators, by a score of 8 to 4.

ISLE OF PINES IS INDEPENDENT

New Territory Asks for Annexation to the United States.

CHOOSES OFFICERS AND A DELEGATE

Great Enthusiasm at Convention Attended By Majority of Americans, Who Say They Were Sold Out for Coaling Stations.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It has been known for several months that American residents in the Isle of Pines were becoming restive under Cuban control, but no intimation has been received in official circles here that they intended to resort to radical measures to assert what they believe to be their rights as American citizens.

The announcement that at mass-meetings of residents of the island delegates were chosen to come to Washington to antagonize the treaty pending before the senate for the formal transfer of the island to the republic of Cuba was not surprising to administration officials, but surprise was created at the reported erection of a territorial government on the island and the selection of important officials to administer the affairs of that government. No advice indicating such action have been received officially and no intimation is known of it except that which is contained in the press dispatches.

United States Embarrassed.

The statement is made frankly by administration officials that the attitude of residents of the Isle of Pines toward the treaty negotiated with Cuba for the formal transfer of the island to the Cuban government has embarrassed rather seriously the United States in its relations with the republic of Cuba. The treaty was negotiated in good faith to carry out what is regarded by the president and other officials of the administration as the evident intent of the treaty of Paris, and to clear away any element of doubt which might exist as to the control of the island.

It is pointed out that some of those who located on the Isle of Pines after the Spanish war went there before the status of the island was understood, and engaged in schemes of promotion of their private interests. It can be said that the would-be seceders will receive no encouragement from the administration.

Secretary of State Root, when he was asked what had occurred on the Isle of Pines belonged to Cuba, as a matter of right, as a matter of international law and as a matter of justice; furthermore, that the proposed annexation of the island was understood, and that the United States there was a general understanding that the Isle of Pines was to be ceded to Cuba, although its title had been in doubt.

One of the naval stations, that at Guantanamo, already has been ceded, and there never had been any question about the ceding of the one at Bahia Honda. The reported secession of the residents from Cuban control was a very clear and emphatic on the point that the Isle of Pines belonged to Cuba, as a matter of right, as a matter of international law and as a matter of justice; furthermore, that the proposed annexation of the island was understood, and that the United States there was a general understanding that the Isle of Pines was to be ceded to Cuba, although its title had been in doubt.

Cuba Not Concerned.

(By Associated Press.)

HAVANA, November 15.—President Palma said to-day that the Cuban government had no definite information about what had occurred on the Isle of Pines, and he was not willing to discuss the matter until officially informed. The fact that the Isle of Pines officials have not reported any movement inclines the general officers here to believe their reports are exaggerated. If any should be contemplated, would be taken only after the government has been advised officially and fully as to the situation.

HARRIMAN SAW THE PRESIDENT

But He Didn't Recommend Mr. Hyde for Ambassador.

GENERAL DENIAL BY RAILROAD DIRECTOR

Among Many of the Foregoing is a Charge That Hyde Approached Harriman to Remove Odell's Sandbag, Forcing Payment.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 15.—E. H. Harriman, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, former member of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and connected with many railroads and financial institutions, the former friend of James Hazen Hyde, against whom the latter charges acts of an unfriendly nature in his testimony yesterday, was one of the chief witnesses before the Armstrong Committee on Insurance Investigation to-day.

Mr. Harriman was called immediately after recess, and his testimony was a series of denials of the charges made by Mr. Hyde. Contrary to Mr. Hyde's statement, Mr. Harriman said Mr. Hyde came to him about a year ago and asked him to use his influence to have him appointed ambassador to France. Mr. Harriman said he would speak to President Roosevelt when he saw him, but added that while he did so, he did not recommend Mr. Hyde for the post.

No Danger of Repeal.

Upon Mr. Hyde's testimony relative to the settlement of the Odell suit being read to him, Mr. Harriman denied that he had suggested to Mr. Hyde any danger of repeal of the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company, directly or indirectly, and stated that Mr. Hyde came to him and asked him to use his influence with Mr. Odell toward a settlement of the suit. Mr. Harriman explained that he wanted Mr. Hyde's individual signature to the syndicate agreement of the \$60,000 Union Pacific pool, because no syndicate wants a corporation as a member.

No Hold Up By Odell.

In reply to inquiries by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Harriman said Governor Odell did not tell him that a bill had been introduced in the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company, and that his first intimation of this came from his counsel to-day.

"Did you say anything to Mr. Hyde in any of these interviews as to the desirability of settling the suit because of the power that might be exercised against the company at Albany?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"No, sir."

"Did you make any mention to Mr. Hyde of any attempts that had been or might be made to repeal his charter to the Mercantile Trust Company?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Harriman said that he made no reference to the advantage of a settlement in order to avoid an attack upon the company, and that Governor Odell did not request him to use his influence to obtain a settlement of the claim. Governor Odell, Mr. Harriman said, had no interview with him to bring about a settlement, but the request came exclusively from Mr. Hyde.

Denials With Big D.

A portion of Mr. Hyde's testimony, in which he said Mr. Harriman had suggested to him an effort might be made to repeal the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company, was read to Mr. Harriman, who said that he did not make such a suggestion. Mr. Hyde also denied having said to Mr. Hyde, as Mr. Hyde had testified, that there was a possibility of powerful interests at Albany doing harm to the Mercantile Trust Company, and declared that he did not know of any rumor that a bill was introduced to repeal that charter.

He justified this because it was difficult to guard confidences when more than one individual represents a common interest. He denied that he ever advised Mr. Hyde to sell his stock until after the report of the Frick committee, and said he had ordered to subscribe \$500,000 to assist Mr. Hyde in retaining his stock.

Mr. Harriman said the Frick report never mentioned the Union Pacific deals specifically, but included it, under the general statement, that Mr. Hyde had committed the society in unwarrantable transactions without the knowledge of the committee. Mr. Harriman thought it perfectly proper for the Equitable to buy Union Pacific under an agreement to hold it for five years. He did not know that it was Mr. Hyde's personal money in this deal, and always supposed it was that of the Equitable.

Witness also denied that he had requested that the Executive Committee be not informed of this deal, and when Mr. Hyde's testimony on this point was read to him, he replied that "he did not remember."

Had Defended Hyde.

Mr. Harriman said that early in the Equitable troubles, he had defended Mr. Hyde from attacks, and had advised him to move the adoption of the Frick report, telling him that he would stand by him through thick and thin.

Mr. Hyde was the first witness of the day. He told of four offers for his stock, besides that of Mr. Ryan, to whom he sold. These offers were made by Mr. Frick and Mr. Harriman, by George Gould, by George L. Tarbell, representing a syndicate, and by George W. Young. These were made verbally, and the latest was made by Mr. Young, former president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, who offered \$7,000,000. Mr. Hyde said he declined all these offers because he did not think it to his advantage to sell the stock to any of them.

Mr. Ryan made the only offer for the stock after the Frick report. Mr. Hyde started to read a statement in reply to

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Mr. Harriman said that early in the Equitable troubles, he had defended Mr. Hyde from attacks, and had advised him to move the adoption of the Frick report, telling him that he would stand by him through thick and thin.

Mr. Hyde was the first witness of the day. He told of four offers for his stock, besides that of Mr. Ryan, to whom he sold. These offers were made by Mr. Frick and Mr. Harriman, by George Gould, by George L. Tarbell, representing a syndicate, and by George W. Young. These were made verbally, and the latest was made by Mr. Young, former president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, who offered \$7,000,000. Mr. Hyde said he declined all these offers because he did not think it to his advantage to sell the stock to any of them.

Mr. Ryan made the only offer for the stock after the Frick report. Mr. Hyde started to read a statement in reply to